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8                   UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9                   WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
10                  AT TACOMA

11 RICHARD BREES,

12                  Plaintiff,

13                  v.

14 JEFFERSON COUNTY, a Political  
15 Subdivision of the State of Washington;  
16 JEFFERSON COUNTY SHERIFF'S  
17 OFFICE, an agency of JEFFERSON  
18 COUNTY; BRIAN POST, a Jefferson  
County Sheriff's Deputy; BRIAN  
ANDERSON, a Jefferson County  
Sheriff's Deputy; ADAM NEWMAN, a  
Jefferson County Sheriff's Deputy;  
WILLIAM THAYER,

19                  Defendants.

20                  CASE NO. C07-5000BHS

21                  ORDER GRANTING IN PART  
22 AND DENYING IN PART  
23 COUNTY DEFENDANTS'  
24 MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
25 JUDGMENT

26         This matter comes before the Court on County Defendants' Motion for Summary  
27 Judgment (Dkt. 32). The Court has considered the pleadings filed in support of and in  
opposition to the motion and the remainder of the file and hereby grants in part and denies  
in part the motion for the reasons stated herein.

28                  **I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

29         Plaintiff Richard Brees and Defendant William Thayer live in the same  
30 neighborhood. After Mr. Brees began construction of his home, the otherwise cordial  
31 relationship between the neighbors became tense and characterized by Mr. Thayer's  
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1 complaints about Mr. Brees to the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office. This case centers on  
2 those complaints and the response of the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office to the  
3 complaints and to Mr. Brees's political activities. Unless otherwise indicated, the  
4 following facts are undisputed or presented in the light most favorable to Plaintiff, the  
5 nonmoving party:

6 In or around September of 2005, Mr. Thayer placed cones on the roadway in front  
7 of his house, Embody Road, allegedly in order to deter Mr. Brees from speeding in the  
8 neighborhood. *Id.* at 4. At the time, the posted speed limit on Embody Road was fifteen  
9 miles per hour. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 9. Mr. Brees contacted the Jefferson County Public  
10 Works Department, which began to monitor speeding on Embody Road. *Id.* at 7-8.

11 Mr. Brees was contacted by the Jefferson County Police Department regarding  
12 allegations that he was speeding on Embody Road. *Id.* at 11-12. Mr. Brees spoke with  
13 contractors working on his house to ensure that they were not the cause of the speeding  
14 complaint and considered the matter resolved. *Id.* at 12. At some point, the speed limit on  
15 Embody Road was changed to twenty miles per hour. *Id.* at 9.

16 On a separate occasion, Mr. Brees was contacted by a Jefferson County Deputy  
17 who was at Mr. Brees's house while Mr. Brees was away. *Id.* at 13. The reason for the  
18 visit was apparently the placement of a truck driven by a contractor working on Mr.  
19 Brees's house. *Id.* Mr. Brees did not believe that the truck was causing an obstruction but  
20 did arrange to have the truck moved. *Id.*

21 **A. THE ARREST**

22 On March 16, 2006, Plaintiff Richard Brees was driving on Embody Road in  
23 Jefferson County, Washington. Dkt. 11 at 3. Mr. Brees's wife was a passenger in the car.  
24 *Id.* The Breeses were on the way home from Mr. Brees's office and were planning to have  
25 a family dinner to celebrate the news that their daughter was pregnant.

26 Upon arriving in the neighborhood, Mr. and Ms. Brees found Mr. Thayer, who was  
27 allegedly the source of complaints regarding Mr. Brees driving in excessive speeds on  
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1 Embody Road, standing in the middle of the road holding a shovel. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at  
2 17. Mr. Thayer was blocking the road, forcing Mr. Brees to turn left to avoid him. *Id.* at  
3 20. As Mr. Brees passed Mr. Thayer in the car, Mr. Thayer held up a shovel and yelled at  
4 Mr. Brees to slow down. *Id.* at 21. Mr. Brees was concerned because his daughter was  
5 following in the car behind him. *Id.* at 22.

6 Mr. Brees exited the car to talk to Mr. Thayer and walked around the rear of the  
7 vehicle. *Id.* at 25. Mr. Brees and Mr. Thayer argued, and Mr. Thayer threatened Mr. Brees  
8 with the shovel, saying, “I will wrap this shovel around your f—ing head.” *Id.* Mr. Brees  
9 backed away as Mr. Thayer advanced and told Mr. Thayer to put the shovel down. *Id.* Mr.  
10 Thayer then threw the shovel across Mr. Brees’s car and punched Mr. Brees in his left  
11 eye. *Id.* at 26, 28. Ms. Brees did not see Mr. Thayer throw the shovel or punch Mr. Brees.  
12 Dkt. 39-5, Exh. D at 5. In this struggle, Mr. Brees landed in the driver’s seat of his car.  
13 Mr. Brees then “pushed” Mr. Thayer with his foot in an attempt to resist Mr. Thayer. Dkt.  
14 39-2, Exh. A at 27.

15 Mr. Brees began looking around his car for his keys. *Id.* at 32. He then heard  
16 thumping from the passenger side of the vehicle and saw Mr. Thayer’s open hand on the  
17 passenger window. *Id.* at 33. Mr. Thayer was banging on the window. Dkt. 39-5, Exh. D  
18 at 5. Mr. Brees again exited the vehicle, and Mr. Thayer ran to his house. Dkt. 39-2, Exh.  
19 A at 33. Mr. Brees drove home and was afraid that Mr. Thayer was planning to retrieve a  
20 gun and follow him to the house. *Id.* at 33.

21 Mr. Thayer returned to his home, and Joyce Arthur, Mr. Thayer’s girlfriend,  
22 contacted the Jefferson County Sheriff’s Office and reported that Mr. Brees had assaulted  
23 Mr. Thayer. Dkt. 11 at 3.

24 Mr. Brees similarly went home and called the Jefferson County Sheriff’s Office to  
25 report that he had been assaulted by Mr. Thayer. *Id.*; Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 37. Mr. Brees  
26 gave his name and address, and then the call was disconnected. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 38.  
27 Once at home, Ms. Brees noticed that her husband’s face was bruised. Dkt. 39-5, Exh. D  
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1 at 7. Mr. Brees heard his dog barking and assumed that the police were responding to his  
2 call. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 40.

3 Defendant Brian Post and other deputies responded to the reports. The deputies  
4 first interviewed Mr. Thayer. Dkt. 41, Exh. 1 at 8. Mr. Thayer told the deputies that Mr.  
5 Brees had struck and kicked him and that, after retreating to his property, Mr. Brees  
6 pulled a piece of pipe out of the ground, threatened to strike Mr. Thayer with it, and  
7 struck a section of Mr. Thayer's gate before driving off. *Id.* at 8. Once on the scene, the  
8 deputies were informed that Mr. Brees had also reported an assault. *Id.* at 10. The  
9 deputies therefore left Mr. Thayer to speak with Mr. Brees. *Id.*

10 The parties offer different versions of the deputies' contact with Mr. Brees.  
11 According to Mr. Brees, the deputies had their hands on their guns while questioning him.  
12 Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 41. During the questioning, the deputies were laughing at Mr. Brees  
13 and would not let him tell his side of the story. Dkt. 39-5, Exh. D at 10. The deputies  
14 asked Mr. Brees more than once why he exited his vehicle. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 41. Mr.  
15 Brees then put his hands up and said, "I can see where this is going." *Id.* Mr. Brees did  
16 not think that the deputies would hear his side of the story and went to go inside of his  
17 house and call his attorney. *Id.* at 41-42. The deputies then "grabbed" him, "threw" him  
18 against the car, and arrested him. *Id.* at 42.

19 According to Deputy Post, Mr. Brees told Deputy Post that Mr. Thayer had struck  
20 him on the chin. Dkt. 41, Exh. 1 at 10. Deputy Post did not see any marks on Mr. Brees.  
21 *Id.* Deputy Post contends that acceleration marks on the ground and a pipe lying next to  
22 those marks corroborated Mr. Thayer's version of the events. *Id.* at 9. Deputy Post  
23 characterized Mr. Brees's demeanor as angry and uncooperative. *Id.* at 10. Mr. Brees told  
24 Deputy Post that the reason why he got out of the car the second time, instead of merely  
25 driving away, was because he was "pissed." *Id.* at 11. During his exchange with the  
26 deputies, Mr. Brees said, "Fine" and that he did not want Mr. Thayer to be charged with  
27 anything and headed towards the house. *Id.* at 11. Deputy Post told Mr. Brees to stop and

1 told Deputy Anderson to arrest Mr. Brees. *Id.* at 11; Dkt. 39-7, Exh. F at 3. Mr. Brees told  
2 his wife not to speak to the deputies, and Ms. Brees refused to give her name or offer her  
3 version of the events. Dkt. 41, Exh. 1 at 11-12.

4 The deputies ultimately arrested Mr. Brees for assault and malicious mischief. Dkt.  
5 11 at 4. While transporting Mr. Brees to jail, Deputy Newman noticed that Mr. Brees had  
6 a red mark above his eye. Dkt. 39-8, Exh. G at 3. Mr. Brees was acquitted of both  
7 charges. Dkt. 11 at 5.

8 **B. THE SEARCH WARRANT**

9 In August of 2006, while the criminal charges against Mr. Brees were pending,  
10 Mr. Thayer complained to the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office that Mr. Brees was  
11 sending him threatening emails. Dkt. 11 at 5. Deputy Post called prosecuting attorney  
12 John Raymond to confirm that Mr. Thayer was scheduled to testify as the victim witness  
13 in Mr. Brees's upcoming criminal trial. Dkt. 41, Exh. 1 at 14. Mr. Raymond asked Deputy  
14 Post to obtain a search warrant and approved Deputy Post's affidavit. *Id.*

15 Deputy Post's work email is filtered and would not accept the forwarded email.  
16 Dkt. 39-6, Exh. E at 19. Deputy Post asked Joyce Arthur to forward the email to his  
17 personal email account. Dkt. 39-5, Exh. D at 19. Deputy Post did not want his personal  
18 email address listed on the affidavit presented to the judge who issued the search warrant.  
19 *Id.* The affidavit does not include the email address of the sender or recipient of the  
20 forwarded email. *Id.* Deputy Post also obtained a disk containing copies of the emails.  
21 Dkt. 39-9, Exh. H at 4.

22 As a result of Mr. Thayer's complaint, Deputy Post obtained a search warrant to  
23 search the Brees residence. Dkt. 11 at 5. The warrant was executed on August 19, 2006.  
24 Again, the parties offer differing accounts of the day on which the search warrant was  
25 executed. Mr. Brees contends that he heard his dog barking, went to see why, and saw  
26 that the police were at his residence. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 56. Ms. Brees, who was in her  
27 nightgown, went to the laundry room to get a jacket. *Id.* at 57. The Breeses heard kicking  
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1 or beating on the door, and then Mr. Brees saw the door open. *Id.*; Dkt. 39-5, Exh. D at  
2 15. The front door was dented by the deputies' entrance. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 58; Dkt. 39-  
3 5, Exh. D at 16. According to Mr. Brees, the deputies grabbed Mr. and Ms. Brees and  
4 dragged them outside. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 59. Ms. Brees contends that she was not  
5 physically touched by the deputies. Dkt. 39-5, Exh. D at 17. The deputies had their guns  
6 drawn while executing the search. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 60; Dkt. 39-5, Exh. D at 15. The  
7 deputies seized two computers and some computer cables. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 60. One  
8 of the deputies told Ms. Brees that they would be back, and Ms. Brees has suffered from  
9 loss of sleep as a result. Dkt. 39-5, Exh. D at 19.

10 According to Deputy Post, the search warrant was executed by knocking on the  
11 door and not through forced entry. Dkt. 41, Exh. 1 at 15. Deputy Post contends that Mr.  
12 Brees was wearing ordinary attire and was not dressed in night clothing. *Id.* Deputy Post  
13 does not recall Ms. Brees being grabbed. *Id.*

14 **C. OTHER INCIDENTS**

15 On April 14, 2006, April Brees, who is Mr. Brees's daughter and is not a party to  
16 this suit, was arrested for driving with a suspended license and accused of being  
17 intoxicated. April Brees refused to talk to the arresting deputies without first talking to an  
18 attorney or her father. Dkt. 11 at 4. While in jail, April Brees overheard one guard inform  
19 another that April Brees was Mr. Brees's daughter. *Id.* April Brees was then harassed and  
20 told by one guard to tell her father that the guard did not appreciate Mr. Brees's calls to  
21 the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office. *Id.*

22 In a separate incident, Mr. Brees was pulled over on Larson Lake Road and  
23 received a ticket for running a stop sign. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 43. Mr. Brees contends that  
24 he stopped at the stop sign. *Id.* The deputy issuing the ticket unsnapped his gun while  
25 speaking to Mr. Brees and told Mr. Brees that he could be taken to jail for reckless  
26 driving. *Id.* at 43.

1 On other occasions, Mr. Brees contends that deputies would follow him down his  
2 driveway for no apparent reason. Dkt. 41, Exh. 2 at 28.

3 **D. FIRST AMENDMENT ACTIVITIES**

4 Mr. Brees contends that County Defendants' actions towards him were in  
5 retaliation for three activities protected under the First Amendment.

6 First, Mr. Brees previously sued Jefferson County, and the suit resulted in a  
7 settlement. Dkt. 38 at 2. Mr. Brees contends that on the day of his arrest, Deputy Post  
8 identified Mr. Brees as the person who had previously sued Jefferson County. Dkt. 41,  
9 Exh. 3 at 21.

10 Second, Mr. Brees drafted a petition to establish a committee to oversee Jefferson  
11 County. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 48. Mr. Brees took the petition to a county commissioners  
12 meeting. *Id.* The petition was apparently not well received and was regarded as a joke. *Id.*  
13 After Mr. Brees "got wind" of this response, he lodged a complaint with the  
14 commissioners regarding treatment of his petition. *Id.* at 50.

15 Finally, while awaiting trial on the assault and malicious mischief charges, Mr.  
16 Brees sought election to the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office. *Id.* at 54. During the  
17 campaign, Mr. Brees was contacted by Hyram Godsey, a former deputy of the Jefferson  
18 County Sheriff's Office, who told him to be careful and that Deputy Post would kill him.  
19 *Id.* at 64. According to Mr. Brees, deputies sat in the audience of candidate forums and  
20 made obscene hand gestures while Mr. Brees spoke. Dkt. 41, Exh. 2 at 22.

21 **II. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

22 Mr. Brees brings claims for violation of his civil rights under the Fourteenth, First  
23 (freedom of speech and access to the courts), and Fourth (freedom from illegal search and  
24 seizure) Amendments, for malicious prosecution, and for false imprisonment. *Id.* at 6-7.  
25 Deputies Brian Anderson and Adam Newman have been dismissed from this suit by  
26 stipulation (Dkt. 20). Jefferson County, the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, and Deputy

1 Post (“County Defendants”) now move for summary judgment on all of Mr. Brees’s  
2 claims. Dkt. 32.

3 **III. DISCUSSION**

4 **A. SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD**

5 Summary judgment is proper only if the pleadings, depositions, answers to  
6 interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there  
7 is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as  
8 a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). The moving party is entitled to judgment as a  
9 matter of law when the nonmoving party fails to make a sufficient showing on an  
10 essential element of a claim in the case on which the nonmoving party has the burden of  
11 proof. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1985). There is no genuine issue of  
12 fact for trial where the record, taken as a whole, could not lead a rational trier of fact to  
13 find for the nonmoving party. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475  
14 U.S. 574, 586 (1986) (nonmoving party must present specific, significant probative  
15 evidence, not simply “some metaphysical doubt.”). *See also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e).  
16 Conversely, a genuine dispute over a material fact exists if there is sufficient evidence  
17 supporting the claimed factual dispute, requiring a judge or jury to resolve the differing  
18 versions of the truth. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 253 (1986); *T.W.*  
19 *Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987).

20 The determination of the existence of a material fact is often a close question. The  
21 Court must consider the substantive evidentiary burden that the nonmoving party must  
22 meet at trial – e.g., a preponderance of the evidence in most civil cases. *Anderson*, 477  
23 U.S. at 254; *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc.*, 809 F.2d at 630. The Court must resolve any factual  
24 issues of controversy in favor of the nonmoving party only when the facts specifically  
25 attested by that party contradict facts specifically attested by the moving party. The  
26 nonmoving party may not merely state that it will discredit the moving party’s evidence at  
27 trial, in the hopes that evidence can be developed at trial to support the claim. *T.W. Elec.*  
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1 *Serv., Inc.*, 809 F.2d at 630 (relying on *Anderson, supra*). Conclusory, nonspecific  
2 statements in affidavits are not sufficient, and missing facts will not be presumed. *Lujan*  
3 *v. Nat'l Wildlife Fed'n*, 497 U.S. 871, 888-89 (1990).

4 **B. MOTIONS TO STRIKE**

5 In his response, Mr. Brees moves to strike exhibits offered by the County  
6 Defendants in support of their motion. Dkt. 38 at 1-2. Mr. Brees contends that the  
7 exhibits, deposition excerpts, must be stricken because the cover pages and court  
8 reporter's certification have not been provided to the Court. Dkt. 38 at 1. In the reply,  
9 County Defendants cured this omission. Mr. Brees's Motion to Strike is therefore denied.

10 In their reply, the County Defendants move to strike statements offered in support  
11 of Mr. Brees's motion for summary judgment on the grounds that they constitute hearsay,  
12 are speculative, or are not supported by personal knowledge.

13 County Defendants move to strike the statement, "The Jefferson County Sheriff  
14 laughed off this proposal." Dkt. 40 at 3. This statement appears in Plaintiff's response.  
15 This is a summation of Mr. Brees's deposition, in which Mr. Brees characterizes Mr.  
16 Brasfield's response to Mr. Brees's petition to create an oversight committee. *See* Dkt.  
17 39-2, Exh. A at 48-49 ("this is a joke, more or less was his attitude in the response"). To  
18 the extent that this description of Mr. Brasfield's response may quote a statement, it does  
19 not seek to establish the truth of the matter asserted and does not constitute hearsay.

20 County Defendants also move to strike several statements allegedly made by  
21 Jefferson County deputies to Mr. Brees. Dkt. 40 at 3. Such statements appear to have  
22 been made by Defendants' "agent or servant concerning a matter within the scope of the  
23 agency or employment, [] during the existence of the relationship" and should not be  
24 stricken. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(2)(D).

25 County Defendants also seek to strike several statements as speculative and not  
26 supported by personal knowledge. The response's statement about Joyce Arthur  
27 "apparently" calling 911 to prevent Mr. Brees from making a complaint about Mr. Thayer  
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1 is not supported by personal knowledge and is stricken. The statements that Mr. Thayer  
2 lied to Jefferson County deputies, that Mr. Thayer sent emails to himself, and that Deputy  
3 Post asked Mr. Thayer and Ms. Arthur to send emails to themselves are not supported by  
4 the deposition cited in the response and are therefore considered legal argument rather  
5 than statements of fact.

6 Finally, County Defendants move to strike Exhibit C to the Declaration of Randy  
7 Loun. Dkt. 40 at 4. This exhibit consists of handwritten statements. Two of the statements  
8 appear to be signed, and one does not. *See* Dkt. 39-4, Exh. C. At best, these statements are  
9 neither sworn nor notarized. In addition, these statements detail the alleged harassment of  
10 someone who is not a party to this suit. For purposes of the summary judgment motion,  
11 this exhibit is stricken.

12 **C. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 CLAIMS**

13 Section 1983 provides as follows:

14 Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation,  
15 custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia,  
16 subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other  
17 person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights,  
privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be  
liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper  
proceeding for redress . . . .

18 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Section 1983 is the procedural device for enforcing substantive rights  
19 provisions of the Constitution and federal statutes. *Crumpton v. Gates*, 947 F.2d 1418,  
20 1420 (9th Cir. 1991). Section 1983 plaintiffs must allege an independent substantive basis  
21 for relief. *Id.* The elements of a Section 1983 claim are (1) a violation of rights protected  
22 by the Constitution or by federal statute, (2) proximately caused (3) by conduct of a  
23 “person” (4) acting under color of state law. *Id.*

24 **1. Access to Courts and Freedom of Speech**

25 Mr. Brees contends that Defendants violated his right to access the courts “[b]y  
26 harassing and intimidating [him] due to a past law suit.” Dkt. 11 at 6. In other words, Mr.  
27 Brees contends that he was retaliated against for exercising his right to access the courts.

1 This claim is similar to Mr. Brees's contention that he was retaliated against for  
 2 exercising his right to freedom of speech when he distributed a petition regarding  
 3 oversight of the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office and sought election to the Jefferson  
 4 County Sheriff's Office. *See* Dkt. 11 at 6; Dkt. 38 at 9-11 (combined response on access  
 5 to courts and freedom of speech claims); *Soranno's Gasco, Inc. v. Morgan*, 874 F.2d  
 6 1310, 1314 (9th Cir. 1989) (applying a "similar analysis" to claims of retaliation for  
 7 exercising rights of speech and access to courts).

8 The constitutional right of access to the courts is essentially "the right to pass  
 9 through the courthouse doors and present one's claim for judicial determination." *Los*  
 10 *Angeles County Bar Ass'n v. Eu*, 979 F.2d 697, 706 (9th Cir. 1992). The right of access to  
 11 the courts has several components. *Id.* at 705. First, the Supreme Court has recognized  
 12 that the right to sue and defend is constitutionally protected as one of the "privileges and  
 13 immunities of citizenship that may not be denied by one state to citizens of another." *Id.*;  
 14 *Chambers v. Baltimore & O.R. Co.*, 207 U.S. 142, 148 (1907). Second, the Supreme  
 15 Court has recognized that the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment includes  
 16 the right of access to the courts to vindicate fundamental rights that would otherwise be  
 17 unprotected. *Los Angeles County Bar Ass'n*, 979 F.2d at 705. Third, the Supreme Court  
 18 has recognized that prisoners have a fundamental constitutional right of access to the  
 19 courts stemming from both the First Amendment's right to petition the government and  
 20 from the Due Process Clause. *Id.* Finally, there is a right to access the courts stemming  
 21 from the First Amendment right to petition the government. *Id.* at 706.

22 Deliberate retaliation against the exercise of an individual's right to access the  
 23 courts or freedom of speech is actionable under Section 1983. *Hartman v. Moore*, 547  
 24 U.S. 250, 256 (2006) ("[T]he First Amendment prohibits government officials from  
 25 subjecting an individual to retaliatory actions, including criminal prosecutions, for  
 26 speaking out."); *Soranno's Gasco, Inc.*, 874 F.2d at 1314. Such claims require evidence  
 27 that (1) Defendants possessed an impermissible motive to interfere with Plaintiff's First  
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1 Amendment rights, (2) that the offending conduct would chill a plaintiff of ordinary  
2 firmness from engaging in future First Amendment activities, and (3) that Defendants  
3 would not have engaged in the conduct but for the retaliatory motive. *See Mendocino*  
4 *Environmental Center v. Mendocino County*, 192 F.3d 1283, 1300 (9th Cir. 1999);  
5 *Hartman*, 547 U.S. at 260.

6 If Plaintiff succeeds in establishing a prima facie case of retaliation, the burden  
7 shifts to Defendants to demonstrate that the action complained of would have been taken  
8 even without the exercise of First Amendment rights. *See Hartman*, 547 U.S. at 260  
9 (“action colored by some degree of bad motive does not amount to a constitutional tort if  
10 that action would have been taken anyway”). The intent to inhibit speech can be  
11 demonstrated through direct or circumstantial evidence. *Mendocino*, 192 F.3d at 1301-02.

12 In this case, Mr. Brees asserts that he was prosecuted and subjected to harassment  
13 in retaliation for exercising his constitutional rights. County Defendants move for  
14 summary judgment on these claims because Mr. Brees’s allegations, if true, do not rise to  
15 the level of a constitutional violation and would not silence a person of ordinary firmness  
16 from engaging in constitutional activities. Dkt. 32 at 10.

17 In seeking summary judgment, County Defendants contend that this case is  
18 analogous to *Carroll v. Pfeffer*, 262 F.3d 847 (8th Cir. 2001). As explained below, the  
19 Court disagrees. In *Carroll*, the Eighth Circuit upheld summary judgment in favor of a  
20 police officer who allegedly retaliated against the plaintiff for exercising First  
21 Amendment rights. *Carroll*, 262 F.3d at 850. The *Carroll* officer approached the  
22 plaintiff’s vehicle while stopped at an intersection and attempted to open the car door,  
23 bumped into the plaintiff in a store, shouted at the plaintiff while shaking his fist, glared  
24 at and taunted the plaintiff, and nearly ran into the plaintiff with his car. *Id.* at 849. The  
25 Eighth Circuit held that the incidents, though unprofessional and inappropriate, did not  
26 rise to the level of a constitutional violation and were too few and far between to chill the  
27 First Amendment activities of an ordinary person. *Id.* at 850. The court noted that the  
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1 conduct had occurred over a period of three years, with some incidents separated by a  
2 period of two years. *Id.*

3 In this case, the precise timeline of the events is not entirely clear. A jury could  
4 conclude that one or more of the following would deter a person of ordinary firmness  
5 from continuing to engage in First Amendment activities: the deputies' arrest of Mr.  
6 Brees without allowing Mr. Brees to recite his version of the events occurring on March  
7 16, 2006, the use of weapons to execute the search warrant on August 19, 2006, grabbing  
8 and dragging Mr. Brees to remove him from his home while the house was searched,  
9 using forced entry to execute the search warrant, threatening to take Mr. Brees to jail for  
10 reckless driving, unsnapping a gun while citing Mr. Brees for running a stop sign, and  
11 following Mr. Brees down his driveway.

12 County Defendants also contend that summary judgment on these claims is proper  
13 because Plaintiff cannot demonstrate that chilling Mr. Brees's speech was a motivating  
14 factor behind the conduct alleged. Dkt. 32 at 12. Mr. Brees's allegations about Deputy  
15 Post identifying him as having sued Jefferson County in the past and statements made in  
16 the presence of April Brees are sufficient to raise a genuine issue of material fact as to  
17 whether deputies were angry about Mr. Brees's previous activities and therefore sought to  
18 punish Mr. Brees for such activities. Summary judgment on Mr. Brees's First  
19 Amendment claims is therefore denied.

20 **2. Illegal Search and Seizure**

21 The Fourth Amendment provides, "The right of the people to be secure in their  
22 persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not  
23 be violated . . ." U.S. Const. amend. IV. In this case, Mr. Brees asserts that Defendants  
24 violated his constitutional rights by arresting him without probable cause and searching  
25 his house and seizing his computers on the basis of an invalid search warrant.

**(a) Arrest**

The “principal inquiry” in determining the lawfulness of an arrest is whether the arrest was supported by probable cause. *Rodis v. City and County of San Francisco*, 499 F.3d 1094, 1098 (9th Cir. 2007). Probable cause exists if the facts and circumstances the officer knew at the time are sufficient to warrant a prudent person, or one of reasonable caution, to believe that, in light of the circumstances, the suspect has committed, is committing, or is about to commit an offense. *U.S. v. Greene*, 783 F.2d 1364, 1367 (9th Cir. 1986).

In this case, Mr. Brees was arrested for assault and malicious mischief. Fourth degree assault is defined as assault of another under circumstances not amounting to assault in the first, second, or third degree, or custodial assault. RCW 9A.36.041. Third degree malicious mischief is defined as “[k]nowingly and maliciously caus[ing] physical damage to the property of another, under circumstances not amounting to malicious mischief in the first or second degree.” RCW 9A.48.090.

In his response, Mr. Brees contends that probable cause was lacking because the deputies did not fully investigate the incident before placing Mr. Brees under arrest. *See, e.g.*, Dkt. 39-5, Exh. D at 10 (“You know, they wouldn’t let him say anything to be honest with you. They - - I mean, he was trying to tell his side of the story, but they were like - - you know, they weren’t about to hear anything.”). At the time of Mr. Brees’s arrest, Deputy Post had heard accounts of the event from Mr. Thayer and Mr. Brees. Ms. Brees declined to speak with the deputies. In addition, Deputy Post contends that Mr. Brees was angry and uncooperative when questioned by the police, and Mr. Brees does not contradict this characterization. Deputy Post also observed acceleration marks on the ground, corroborating Mr. Thayer’s contention that Mr. Brees drove away at a rapid speed after threatening to hit him with the pipe. Dkt. 41, Exh. 1 at 7. Deputy Post also observed the pipe. *Id.*

1       Mr. Brees disputes whether he removed the pipe from the ground or used it to  
 2 threaten Mr. Thayer or strike the gate. Dkt. 39-2, Exh. A at 34. There is no dispute that  
 3 Mr. Brees ended his conversation with the deputies by saying, “fine” and turning to go  
 4 back inside of his house. *Id.* at 42; Dkt. 41, Exh. 1 at 11. Mr. Brees contends that he did  
 5 so because the deputies were not listening to his side of the story. Mr. and Ms. Brees’s  
 6 contention that the deputies were laughing at Mr. Brees and refusing to listen to his  
 7 version of events is sufficient to create a genuine issue of material fact as to whether the  
 8 facts known to Deputy Post at the time of the arrest would lead a reasonable person to  
 9 conclude that Mr. Brees had committed malicious mischief in the third degree and assault  
 10 in the fourth degree. Summary judgment on Plaintiff’s unlawful arrest claim is therefore  
 11 denied.

12                   **(b) Search Warrant**

13       To prove that a warrant is unlawful, Section 1983 plaintiffs must demonstrate that  
 14 the officer “made deliberately false statements or recklessly disregarded the truth in the  
 15 affidavit” supporting the search warrant and “that the falsifications were ‘material’ to the  
 16 finding of probable cause.” *Galbraith v. County of Santa Clara*, 307 F.3d 1119, 1126 (9th  
 17 Cir. 2002).

18       In this case, the Brees residence was searched pursuant to a warrant issued by  
 19 Commissioner Pro Tem Shaneyfelt. Dkt. 33, Exh. 2 at 15. The warrant is accompanied by  
 20 an affidavit from Deputy Post. *Id.* The affidavit seeks a search warrant authorizing the  
 21 seizure of evidence of the crimes of intimidating a witness or harassment. *Id.* Intimidating  
 22 a witness is defined, in part, as follows:

- 23                   (1) A person is guilty of intimidating a witness if a person, by use of a  
 24 threat against a current or prospective witness, attempts to:  
     (a) Influence the testimony of that person;  
     (b) Induce that person to elude legal process summoning him or her to  
 25 testify; [or]  
     (c) Induce that person to absent himself or herself from such  
 26 proceedings

1 RCW 9A.72.110(1). In this context, “threats” includes acts intended to substantially harm  
2 another with respect to his or her financial condition. RCW 9A.72.110(3)(a)(ii); RCW  
3 9A.04.110(27)(j). When a defendant is charged with a crime involving harassment, the  
4 court may order the defendant to have no contact with the victims of the alleged crime  
5 involving harassment. RCW 9A.46.040(2); RCW 9A.46.060(8)(19) (assault in the fourth  
6 degree and malicious mischief in the third degree are crimes involving harassment).  
7 Violation of such an order is a criminal offense. RCW 9A.46.040(2).

8 Deputy Post’s affidavit states that Mr. Brees was ordered to have no contact with  
9 Mr. Thayer as a condition of his release pending trial, that Mr. Thayer was listed as a  
10 witness in Mr. Brees’s criminal trial, and that Mr. Thayer was “alarmed” and  
11 “intimidated” by the emails and believed they were related to Mr. Brees’s criminal trial.  
12 Dkt. 33, Exh. 2 at 15-16. The affidavit further states that Mr. Thayer received two emails  
13 on August 18, 2006, from the email address “info@assistusellrealty.com” and signed  
14 “Richard Brees.” *Id.* at 15. The affidavit contains the text of these emails. *Id.* at 15-16.  
15 The text of the email includes statements that the author of the emails is going to sue Mr.  
16 Thayer and expose Mr. Thayer as “a fake” with respect to his social security status. *Id.* at  
17 16. The affidavit states that Mr. Brees is a realtor and that the website from which the  
18 emails were apparently sent appears to be a realty website. *Id.* The warrant authorizes the  
19 search of personal computer hardware, software, and data and seizure of data pertaining  
20 to emails sent to Mr. Thayer’s email account. Dkt. 33, Exh. 4 at 37.

21 While Mr. Brees contends that Deputy Post may have collaborated with Mr.  
22 Thayer and Ms. Arthur to create fictitious emails, Mr. Brees offers no evidence to support  
23 this supposition beyond his assertion that Deputy Post was “out to get” Mr. Brees. Dkt. 38  
24 at 14. Such an allegation, even coupled with Deputy Post’s omission of the recipient  
25 email address from the affidavit, is insufficient to create a genuine issue of material fact,  
26 and summary judgment on Mr. Brees’s Fourth Amendment claim for illegal search is  
27 therefore proper.

1           **3. Malicious Prosecution and False Imprisonment**

2       County Defendants contend that summary judgment on Mr. Brees's malicious  
 3 prosecution claim is proper because his prosecution was supported by probable cause,  
 4 there is no evidence that the prosecution was instituted or continued out of malice, and  
 5 Mr. Brees did not suffer any damage as a result of the prosecution. Dkt. 32 at 16.

6       Similarly, County Defendants contend that summary judgment on Plaintiff's false  
 7 imprisonment claim is proper because probable cause is a complete defense to claims of  
 8 false imprisonment. *See McBride v. Walla Walla County*, 95 Wn. App. 33, 38 (1999).

9       A claim for malicious prosecution requires evidence that (1) Defendants initiated  
 10 or continued a principal action; (2) Defendants acted without probable cause; (3)  
 11 Defendants instituted or continued the prosecution with malice; (4) the principal action  
 12 terminated in favor of Plaintiff or was terminated; and (5) Plaintiff suffered damage as a  
 13 result of the malicious prosecution. *Clark v. Baines*, 150 Wn.2d 905, 911 (2004). Plaintiff  
 14 may demonstrate malice with evidence that Defendants instituted the criminal  
 15 proceedings against him without believing him to be guilty, primarily because of hostility  
 16 or ill will, for the purpose of obtaining a private advantage against him, for wrongful or  
 17 improper motives, or in reckless disregard for Plaintiff's rights. *Turngren v. King County*,  
 18 104 Wn.2d 293, 306 (1985); *Peasley v. Puget Sound Tug & Barge Co.*, 13 Wn.2d 485,  
 19 502 (1942). Probable cause is an absolute defense to a malicious prosecution claim.  
 20 *Clark*, 150 Wn.2d at 912. In this context, probable cause is defined as "reasonable ground  
 21 for suspicion, supported by circumstances sufficiently strong in themselves to warrant an  
 22 ordinarily prudent and cautious man in believing the accused guilty of the offense with  
 23 which he is charged." *Peasley*, 13 Wn.2d at 508.

24       False imprisonment is "the unlawful violation of a person's right of personal  
 25 liberty or the restraint of that person without legal authority." *Bender v. City of Seattle*, 99  
 26 Wn.2d 582, 591 (1983).

1 As explained above, there are genuine issues of material fact as to whether Deputy  
2 Post had probable cause to arrest Mr. Brees. Taking the allegations in the light most  
3 favorable to Plaintiff, Deputy Post arrested Mr. Brees without hearing Mr. Brees's  
4 account of the incident or of the mark above his eye as punishment for Mr. Brees's  
5 previous lawsuit against Jefferson County.

6 As noted by County Defendants, Mr. Brees fails to allege any damages incurred as  
7 a result of the arrest and prosecution. Dkt. 32 at 16; Dkt. 41, Exh. 2 at 35 (Plaintiff has not  
8 seen a mental health therapist for alleged emotional distress.). While it is unclear whether  
9 Plaintiff will be able to establish damages incurred as a result of his imprisonment and  
10 prosecution, the Court cannot rule as a matter of law that no such damages were incurred.  
11 Summary judgment as to Plaintiff's malicious prosecution and false imprisonment claims  
12 is therefore denied.

13 **IV. ORDER**

14 Therefore, it is hereby

15 **ORDERED** that County Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 32) is  
16 **GRANTED in part** and **DENIED in part** as follows: The motion is **GRANTED** as to  
17 Plaintiff's illegal search claim, and that claim is **DISMISSED**. The motion is otherwise  
18 **DENIED**.

19 DATED this 24<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2008.

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BENJAMIN H. SETTLE  
United States District Judge